Senate and Commons that we might alter the federal basis in the Commons that we might alter the federal basis in the Commons without laying ourselves open to the charge of refusive that we might alter the federal basis in the Commons of clock. Mr. Stowe moved to lay the message on the without laying ourselves open to the charge of table, which was not agreed to. The House then reing here at home what we claimed in the House of table, which was not agreed to. The House then reing here at home what we claimed in the House of ing here at home what we claimed in the House of Representatives at Washington—representation based Representatives at Washington—representation based upon slaves. He said there was a wide difference upon slaves. We had talked much about between the two cases. We had talked much about the aggressions of Northern majorities, but the mitthe aggressions of Northern majorities, but the mither aggressions of Northern majority; and we not agreed to. The House then is fused to agree to the proposition of the Senate.

Mr. Stowe moved to send a message to the Senate proposing to go into an election of Comptroller to-day at 1 o'clock, which was agreed to.

Mr. Leach of Johnston, a resolution in favor of the senate proposing to go into an election of Comptroller to-day at 1 o'clock, which was agreed to. the aggressions of Northern majorities, but the majority; and we late Sheriff of Johnston, a resolution in favor of the late Sheriff of Johnston; referred to the committee on should do justice at home, before we talked of overshould do justice at home, before we talked of overshould do justice at home, before we talked of overshould do justice at home, before we talked of overshould do justice at home, before we talked of overshould do justice at home, before we talked of overshould do justice at home, before we talked of overshould do justice at home, before we talked of overshould do justice at home, before we talked of overshould do justice at home, before we talked of overshould do justice at home, before we talked of overshould do justice at home, before we talked of overshould do justice at home, before we talked of overshould do justice at home, before we talked of overshould do justice at home, before we talked of overshould do justice at home, before we talked of overshould do justice at home, before we talked of overshould do justice at home, a resolution providing for the safety and the safety at home and Constitution was less equal and just in its provisions on this subject than any other in the Union—that the people of the State had never had a full and fair voice in making or amending the Constitution—that the in making or amending the Constitution—that the Continuate Halifax which framed it, was ruled by Convention at Halifax which framed it, was ruled by the landholders and householders, and that the Continuation of Mr. Drake, the committee on the Union—that the in making or amending the Constitution—that the Constitution—that the in making or amending the Constitution—that the Constitution—that the in making or amending the Constitution—that the Constitution—that the constitution—that the constitution—that the constitution—that the constitution is a constitution of the constitution in the constitution is a constitution of the constitution of the constitution is a constitution of the constitution is a constitution of the constitution of the constitution is a constitution of the constitutio Constitution was less equal and just in its provisions the landholders and nousenbluers, and that the Con-vention of 1835 was fettered and tied down by legis-vention of 1835 was fettered and tied down by legisthe landholders and householders, and that the Conand unrestricted Convention, in which the people could be heard. He thought it impossible to effect desired reforms by legislative enactment. The propositions were too numerous and various—the necespositions were too numerous and various—the necessary majority in the two Houses could not agree upon On motion of Mr. Boykin, the committee on Fithem, and hence the necessity for a Convention.

[We have not attempted to report Mr. Woodin at length. We have given only some of the main heads of changing the time of possession of property listed for taxation, from first of April as now required to of his Speech, which, we learn, is to be written out

on amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Gilmer asked why refer it? The bill was before the Senate—it had been read a second time, and fore the Senate—it had been read a second He could the question now was upon its passage. He could the question now was upon its passage. He could the question now was upon its passage. It Resolved, That the constitutional oath prescribsee no reason for the reference, and he regarded the

mitted for amending the Constitution and he wittee had been raised on this very subject, and he mittee had been raised on this very subject, and he constitution and in derogation of their solemn thought it right that this bill should go to that comthought it right that this offi should go to that the reason he mittee, to be maturely considered. The reason he mittee, to be maturely considered. The reason he Slave Law ? passed by Constant of the first reading.

ferred. He had accordingly moved the reference. He
Mr. Caldwell of B., opposed the reference. He
thought the Senator from Ashe had assigned no good
thought the Senator from Ashe had assigned no good
reason for his motion. All the friends of the bill deteason for his motion. All the friends of the bill deteason for his motion. He did not
in any way to hinder or defeat or

gentleman, but to his constituents. wind, and he the Union and desire its preservation, to co-operate did not fear to meet his constituents. They would against those who thus manifest a disposition to deunderstand his action and the reasons for it. He had stroy it, and compel them to submit to the Constituunderstand his action and the reasons for the cirmoved only what was fair and proper, under the circumstances, and he should not withdraw the motion.

Mr. Courts could perceive no good reason for the warmth and the surprise expressed on the other side, at this motion of the Senator from Ashe. Why not refer this bill? It was a proposition of the first importance—it'involved the gravest and most momentous that the bill might be maturely considered. He had would have voted for this reference on the first reading. If so then, why not now 1 Were not the reasons for such a vote much stronger now than then? He thought so. The author of the bill had been heard—his arguments were now before the Senate, including the committee; and he thought the friends of the measure ought to thank the Senator from Ashe

7. Resolved, That our brethern of the Southern for having delayed his motion till they had been heard. We might dispense with our committees at position we have taken of union and co-operation once, if we did not refer, for mature consideration, so against the enemies of the Union.

important a bill as this. Mr. Washington should vote for the reference. ments already before the committee, and he could ence of remaining before the Senate. Under any circumstances it ought to be referred, but more especially was this the proper course, as this bill involved the gravest and most important matters.

Mr. Thomas moved an adjournment, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Shepard said he was surprised at some of the positions of the Senator from Buncombe. He did not propose to reply to him at present, but he might notice some of these positions on a future occasion. He agreed with the Senator from Ashe that this bill ought to be referred. He wanted all the various projects for Constitutional amendments laid before the committee-he was willing that all the tinkers upon the Constitution should have a chance; and it might be, after they had all tried their hands, that something might be patched up and palmed off on the people as an improvement on that noble instrument.

The question then recurring on the motion to refer said bill, it was determined in the affirmative as fol-

YEAS .- Messrs, Arendell, Barrow, Berry, Brower, Bond, Bunting, Bynum, Caldwell of M., Cameron, Canaday, Clarke, Collins, Courts, Drake, Eborn, Grist, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, Joyner, McMillan, Malloy, Nixon, Pender, Richardson, Rogers, Sessoms, Shepard, Sherrod, Speight, Thomas, Thompson, Washington, Watson, Willey, Williamson, Barnard, and Wooten-40.

NAYS .- Messrs, Barringer, Caldwell of B., Davidson, Gilmer, Haughton, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, and Woodfin-9.

On motion of Mr. Berry, the bill heretofore introduced by him, providing for an amendment of the Constitution, was taken up and referred to the committee on Constitutional amendments.

On motion of Mr. Lillington, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow 11 o'clock.

> HOUSE OF COMMONS. PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Winstead presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Person county, protesting against the in-corporation of religious and moral reform societies, and particularly of the order of the Sons of Temperance. Mr. Winstead moved its reference to the committee on Propositions and Grievances, which was not agreed to, and the memorial was ordered to lie on

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, a memorial from sundry citizens of Guilford county, praying amendments to the existing Revenue laws of the State, so as to afford protection and encouragement to the mechanic arts within the State by laying suitable taxes upon the Merchants or venders of articles, the manufacture of other States, which may come in competition with mechanical labor in this State; referred to committee

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

ers of Cherokee lands at the sale of 1838, and to secure a portion of the debts due the State; referred to the committee on Cherokee lands.

On motion of Mr. Wiley, the committee on the Library were instructed to examine, in the office of the Secretary of State, the manuscript journals of the Colonial Legislature of North Carolina; and also the 1775 and 1776, and that they report upon the expediency and probable cost of printing one hundred copies of each.

Mr. Wiley explained that there was but one copy of these journals in existence, and that if any accident happened to them, the legislative history of that period would be lost. He wished a small number of copies to be printed, so that this interesting portion of the history of North Carolina may be preserved.

Mr. Erwin introduced a bill to incorporate New Bridge Company in the county of Buncombe; referred to committee on Private Bills. Mr. Williams of Mecklenburg, a resolution in fa-

vor of the Sheriff of Union county ; referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Wilson, a bill providing for the appointment gressional District of the State, and for other purpos-es; ordered to be printed, and to be referred to the ittee on Education.

Mr. Douthit a bill to amend the revenue act of 848-9; referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Adams, a bill to incorporate Logan Lodge, No. 21, Ancient Value of the committee on Finance. 1848-9; referred to the committee on Finance. 191, Ancient York Masons, Jameston, N. C.; referred to committees on Private Bills. red to committeee on Private Bille,

Senate and Commons basis, and endeavored to show A message was received from the Senate, proposit

vention of 1835 was fettered and tied down by legis-lative limitations; and that the people, instead of being represented in it in proportion to numbers, were being represented only by counties, each County having represented only by counties, each County having the same number of Delegates. He wanted a free the same number of Delegates. He wanted a free accompanied by a bill, to lay off a new county by the name of Wilson, from parts of Edgecombe, Wayne, Johnston, and Nash; referred to committee on Propo-

hem, and hence the necessity for a Convention.

[We have not attempted to report Mr. Woodfin at

for publication.]

After the conclusion of Mr. Woodfin's remarks,

After the conclusion of Mr. Woodfin's remarks,

Mr. Wiggins a bill to incorporate the Granville

Plank Road Company; referred to committee on In-

Mr. Amis introduced the following resolutions. which were referred to the committee on negro

see no reason for the reference, and he regarded the ed to members of Congress, "faithfully to observe motion of the Senator from Ashe as unfriendly to the motion of the Senator from Asia as untilities of the the Constitution," requires them to enact whatever bill. He wanted a direct vote upon the merits of the laws may be necessary to come the constitution. Mr. Bower said that various projects had been sub-Mr. Bower said that various projects had been stitution; and that any failure to do so, is a violation mitted for amending the Constitution and he of the Constitution and in the provisions of the Constitution and the provision and

mittee, to be maturely considered. The locality of the locality passed by Congress at its last session, had not moved this reference on the first reading, Slave Law," passed by Congress at its last session, had not moved this reference on the author of the was because he was willing that the author of the that been board at least to full parfect and perfect and perfe was because he was willing that the author the full, perfect and speedy execution of one of the bill should be heard. He had been heard at length, bill should be neard. The had been should be re-and he was of the opinion that the bill should be reand he was of the opinion and the reference. that Congress in enacting said law, acted in pursuferred. He had accordingly moved the reference.

reason for his motion. All the did not sired was a fair chance in open Senate. He did not sired was a fair chance in open Senate. sired was a fair chance in open Senate. If the sired was a fair chance in open Senate of delay the delivery wish the bill to be sent to a prejudiced committee. Wish the bill to be sent to a project and a suici- der the laws thereof, upon claim of the party to whom He said the Senator from Asile had laised a surprised at dal hand against the bill, and he was surprised at his course, coming as he did from a Western county. his course, coming as he did from a Western county. Mr. Bower said he hoped he would be allowed in such efforts, manifest not only a heedless indiffer-Mr. Bower said he hoped he had been sent of the same rights here which were enjoyed by the Sene ence to constitutional duty, but a deep seated and unator from Burke. He was not responsible to that gentleman, but to his constituents. He had reasons denoted the same release to constitutional duty, but a deep seated and unsuch that the same release to constitutional duty, but a deep seated and unsuch from Burke. He was not responsible to that release to constitutional duty, but a deep seated and unsuch from Burke. He was not responsible to that release to constitutional duty, but a deep seated and unsuch from Burke. He was not responsible to that the same representation and the Union.

who they are that thus meditate the destruction of our Government, against whom every lover of his country should unite in defence of the Constitution, our Northern brethren be, and they are hereby requested, results, and the Senate should not act hastily upon fully and fairly to meet the questions herein referred it. He was for the reference, if for no other reason to, and, by convention or legislative action, to declare

understood the Senator from Guilford to say that he stitution in all its parts and with all its requirements. 6. Resolved, That any unreasonable delay on the part of any State to take its position, will be consid-

8. Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to transmit forthwith to the Governors Why raise committees unless they are to act? There of the several States of the Union a copy of the fore-Why raise committees unless they are to act. There were other propositions for Constitutional amend-were other propositions for Constitutional amend-were other propositions for Constitutional amend-them without delay to the Legislatures of their respecsee no reason why this bill should have the prefernot in session, to place them with all convenient despatch before the people.

Mr. Winstead presented a bill to exempt overse-

ers of public roads from military duty; referred to committee on the Judiciary. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Person, of Moore, from the committee on Finance, reported against the bill to amend the revenue act of 1846-'7; on motion of Mr. Pigott, the bill was laid on the table. Mr. Wilson, from the committee on Private Bills.

reported in favor of the passage of the bill incorporating Falling Creek Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F. Rockingham, Richmond county, and of the bill to incorporate Mountain Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F. Lincolnon, both of which passed their second reading. Also, against the passage of the bill concerning fishing in the Roanoke and Cashie rivers, taking off

one of the lay days.

Mr. Person, of Northampton, moved to lay this oill on the table; not agreed to. Messrs. Cherry, Mizell, Pope, Winston, Person,

f Northampton, and Erwin debated the bill at length. The question being taken, the bill was rejected. Mr. Pigott from the committee on private bills, reported in favor of the passage of the bill incorporating Cedar Hill Division No. 16, S. of T., Anson

ounty, Mr. Leach of Johnston, moved to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to.

On the question "shall this bill pass its second reading," Mr. McLean demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Pope offered an amendment, reserving to the Legislature the right to repeal, alter, or modify the

act of incorporation.

Mr. Steele opposed the amendment, and gave notice that a slight speech might be expected from him in answer to those who opposed these acts of incorporation; and he called upon them to state their reasons if they had any.

Mr. Jones said he was opposed to incorporating these societies called the Sons of Temperance. He said there was a tendency in these institutions to meddle in politics; and he alluded to the recent State election in Delaware, and the Corporation election in Raleigh, as evidence of the correctness of his position. They were good societies, and he wished them success as long as they confined themselves within their proper sphere of action. But on account of this tendency to political influence, he must oppose these acts of incorporation.

Mr. Pope briefly advocated his amendment. Mr. Dargan made a long speech in favor of the Order of the Sons of Temperance and in favor of

temperance generally. Without final action, the House at 2 o'clock, ad-

[Telegraphed for the Washington Republic.] Mr. Avery a bill to provide relief for the purchas- Terrific and Destructive Tornado-The town of Cape

Girardeau Demolished—Seventy or Eighty Houses blown to pieces—A great number of Lives lost, &c. Louisville, Nov. 30. One of the most appalling and destructive tornadoes which has been experienced in the Mississippi Valley for several years occurred about two o'clock in the afternoon. It swept over the town of Cape Girardeau, situated on the Mississippi journals of the Provincial Congress, and of the Countriver just below St. Louis, and demolished some sevcils of Safety, organized and held during the years enty or eighty buildings, many of them the finest and principal business houses in the place.
The Baptist and Catholic churches and the Catho-

lic convent were destroyed. The steamboat Saranac had her upper works completely blown off, and several persons on her were severely injured, and some probably, were drowned. The wharf-boat was blown from her moorings, and

almost irreparably injured. In order that you may judge of the tremendous violence of the storm, I will state that a cow was unceremoniously lifted off her feet on terra firma and deposited in the top of a tree, sixty feet from the ground. The loss of life by this awful visitation cannot as yet be ascertained, but it is certainly very great, as numbers are doubtless buried beneath the ruins of the fallen buildings. There are also a great number

of a superintendant of Common Schools in each Con-gressional District of the State, and for other purpos-The town is literally torn in pieces, and looks tru-

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1850.

THE LEGISLATURE. Our readers will find full sketches in our paper Monday to Wednesday inclusive.

ance was transacted. That body was engaged, for evasion? Why this marching up and falling back? the most part of the day's sitting, on Bills and Res- Why not meet the question at once and like men? olutions on their second reading, and in receiving Re- The Governor furthermore says that this "demand ports from Committees.

Chairman of the Committee, made a Report from a General Assembly." Who put that "demand" in 1 majority of the Committee on Constitutional amend- Who raised it up, from the dust of repeated and sigments, and asked to be discharged from the further nal defeats, and gave to it vitality and official sancconsideration of the matters referred to them. The tion? Gov. Manly; and yet he lacks the candor to mit the election of Judges and Justices of the for it a just and reasonable one. It was "a good Peace to the people-against an amendment limiting enough at Morgan" on the stump; but it is handled the ensuing week.

the Commons Hall to compare the votes for Governor; on the School Fund question, and his advocacy, in up for consideration in the Commons.

City, was elected Comptroller of State over William had taken this latter ground in the West, and who F. Collins, Esq., by the following vote: Clarke 87, were only informed and convinced of their error by the Collins 73, scattering 3. We announce this result plain and pointed revelations of his annual Message. with sincere gratification. Maj. Clarke is worthy, We charged, in the late campaign, that he had not in every respect, of the confidence reposed in him by only taken ground in favor of the white basis for the his friends and of the honor thus bestowed upon him. School Fund, but in relation to representation in the He will make one of the best officers the State ever Legislature; and we proved what we said. Whig had. We consider him peculiarly qualified for the partizans denied it, and denounced our paper in the post, and we are confident he will so discharge his bitterest terms as the vehicle of misrepresentation and duties as to attach his numerous friends still more falsehood. Who was right in this matter? Let the strongly to him. We know the man.

or in voting agaiest the party nominees. The Whigs upon the Convention question. have had the State Government for fourteen years, and in all that period they have uniformly preferred proper course in referring the various Convention bills and promoted their own men. We owe it to our to the Committees on Constitutional amendments. principles, to our self-respect as a party, and to the We can perceive no good reason for calling a Con-Governor elect, to adopt the same course towards vention, whether "limited" or "unlimited." The them; and especially with reference to this important various Constitutional amendments proposed can be office of Treasurer. We hope, therefore, that our effected by legislative action, in good time, and withfriends will present a united front in this election, out the agitation and expense incident to a Con-

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

der that law, it would be impossible to return them to lavery"; and he then shows why and how it would to the law, would make it impossible. Greely goes for a repeal, or an "essential modification" of the law; and he says the South shall never have peace until this is done.

Mr. Willis H. Hughes, of Georgia, who recently went to Boston to reclaim his slaves-the Craftshas written a letter giving a full account of his failure and treatment there. He says:

"In referrence to the abolition sentiment in Boston, I would state this circumstance: All the time the excitement was going on with me, there was no protection of the city authorities offered me, and none turned out in my favor. But when George Thomp- and those of a large number of his Whig constituents, son, the English abolition lecturer, was expectedand a meeting was announced to receive him, it was rumored that a mob might assemble on his reception, and the mayor instantly ordered out the city officers to a Convention of any sort. Of course we do not attend and suppress any mob-showing that the city charge deliberate insincerity upon the gentleman from authorities were disposed to give protection to an ab-olitionist, which they had withheld from me while engaged in my lawful business; and my opinion is,

Boston would occupy too much time and patience. ing I should be protected and assisted by the laws by Mr. Avery, in that able and manly Speech of his of my country. But, on the contrary, from the first, the laws of the country, instead of proving a protectection, were made an engine of cruelly, oppression, in-justice, and abuse: so that my life was constantly en-dungered; and this without the first offer of assistance from government—national, State, or city. I feel that every man who has a southern heart in his bosom—and would maintain the honor of his country, should sustain the southern-rights cause by every constitutional measure, until our rights are acknowledged

It is evident from this letter of Mr. Hughes, that the Marshal for Massachusetts did not perform his duty; yet his conduct on this occasion has been expressly and officially approved by President Fillmore,

and he has been continued in office! Mr. McPheeters, whose servant girl was taken from him at Pittsburgh by the Abolitionists, has returned to this City, his native place, and we have had a conversation with him on the subject. He says the Marshal told him he would act for him, but that action would be useless. In the first place, the Marshal said from restoring her to her master! We hope Mr. McPheeters will make out a statement of the facts for the public.

exception of Mr. Stanly. Tuesday. The Union of Wednesday last says: "In the Senate, yesterday, it was ordered, on the

notion of Mr. Mangum, that the standing committees be appointed by the President of the Senate. Mr. Hale submitted a resolution calling for the proceedings of a court-martial in the case of a soldier charged with mutiny. Mr. Benton gave notice that he would introduce several bills—among which is a bill to suppress the salt tax; a bill to provide for the location and construction of a central national highway; and a bill to accelerate the sale of public lands, and pay the public debt, and to extinguish the federal title to how, under all circumstances and in another the sale of public lands, and pay the public debt, and to extinguish the federal title to lands within the new States, &co.

The House re-elected the Rev. R. R. Gurley as

important movements in this body. made to arrest a fugitive slave in Boston! CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Gov. Manly, in his Message, "cannot undertake to say " whether a majority of the people of the State are in favor of alterations in the Constitution or not; but he nevertheless thinks that a law ought to be passed at once " for taking the sense of the voters upon the question of change or no change." If " no change" should prevail, why then Equal Suffrage would be defeated; but if the people should vote for a "change," the next step, as doubtless anticipated o-day, of the proceedings of the two Houses from by the Governor, would be an unlimited Convention! Is he in favor of that? Are the Whig leaders for it? On Thursday, in the Senate, no business of impor- If so, why not say so in so many words? Why this

for reform" has grown so rapidly that it now "em-In the Commons, on Thursday, Mr. McLean braces a change in the basis of representation in the Committee reported against the proposition to sub- say that he is for it, or that he considers the demand the Legislature in its appropriations of the public mo- in his Message as if he was afraid of it-as if it had bey, and in favor of Equal Suffrage, accompanied by pushed heelf forward without being called for. The bill. Mr. Foster, of Davidson, submitted a minor- truth is, this point in his Message is the most insidity report, accompanied by a bill, leaving it to the lows and uncandid part of the entire document. He eople to say whether they will have a Convention or hints what he feared to say; and he essays to put the not, and if so, making provisions for an election of Del- Legislature on a course of policy, by his "change" gates. The whole question of Constitutional Re- and "no change" suggestion, which he, himself, as orm will probably be discussed in the House during a private citizen, would no doubt vote against at the polls. But this, in his public career, is not suprising. On Monday next the two Houses will assemble in It is on a level with his silence in the East, in 1844, and on Tuesday the Resolutions of Mr. Bridges, in the West, in the same campaign, of a distribution of relation to the North Carolina Rail Road, will come that Fund according to white population; and it is in perfect keeping with the course of many of his East-On Thursday last Maj. William J. Clarke, of this ern friends in the late campaign, who denied that he records-the proofs declare! We are satisfied in this The most important office in the gift of this Legis- regard; but we think it more than probable Gov. lature-that of Treasurer-is yet to be filled. This Manly's Eastern friends are not. They were grossly election will take place some time next week. The deceived, and they have a right to be indignant. But people expect a Democrat to be elected to this post, we have no disposition to dwell upon these points. and it is the duty of Democratic members to see that We designed only to offer a suggestion or so in rethis is done. There is no safety in scattering votes, lation to proposed Constitutional amendments, and

We think the Senate and House have adopted the and that a sound and able Democrat will be elected. vention. The Constitution itself points out the mode by which it can be altered; and, in the absence of any general demand by the people for a Convention, Greely, of the Tribune, who speaks for the Anti- let that mode be observed. There is no necessity for Slavery men generally, says "there are probably at uniting these measures in the same bill. They can this moment fifty thousand runaway slaves in the be passed separately-Equal Suffrage in one, Judges free States, and as yet hardly ten have been remand- and Solicitors in another, and Justices in another—and ed to slavery, since this law was enacted." He also says, "should one in every five of the fugitive merits. We do not fear that either of the propositions slaves now residing in the free States be arrested un- will fail. They will all go through, at the polls, by majorities of thousands; and we shall thus have reform without expense and without sectional strife. be impossible. Public opinion, not active opposition Indeed, we do not believe that any considerable portion of the Western people even are in favor of a Convention; and we are confident, from all we can learn, that a majority of them are satisfied with the present basis of representation-or, at least, if they had the ower to do so, they would not disturb it at this time. But they are in favor of Equal Suffrage, and Judges, Solicitors, and Justices by the people; and they expect this Legislature to adopt the necessary means, in accordance with the Constitution, for carrying out

their wishes in this respect. Mr. Woodfin no doubt spoke his real sentiments, in his violent white-basis effort on Wednesday last; but we cannot believe that Mr. Rayner is in favor of Hertford-he is above that; but he wants his political opponents to "show their hands" while his hand f we had succeeded in arresting the negroes, that is not very boldly displayed, and he would no doubt like to see a few Western Democrats caught in his they would have been rescued by the citizens.

In conclusion, to give a full history of my visit to legislative trap. That, according to our judgment, is about the extent of his designs on this subject; I will, therefore, conclude by saying that I went but the extent of his designs on this subject; Boston as an agent to execute a lawful trust, thinkon this very question, is a foretaste of the disappointment to which the gentleman from Hertford is doomed. His Convention bill will fail, and he may vote, upon the strength of its failure, against Free Suffrage. If he should, he will rue it-and so will Mr. Woodfin, if even he should adopt such a course.

We repeat, we can see no good reason for calling a Convention. The demand by the people for reform can be effected by legislative action, and a Convention is therefore unnecessary. This is the ground we took on this subject in 1848, and we shall continue to adhere to it. And what, may we ask, would be the result of a Convention? Do gentlemen suppose that any Convention which could be called, would interfere with the present basis? Could such a body do more than establish Equal Suffrage and provide for Judges, Solicitors, and Justices by the people? And if no:-and if these results can be attained by legislative action, why call it? Why incur an expense of some thirty or forty thousand dollars, especially at a the girl could not be found, and in the second, if time like this, when the Treasury is empty and when found, the mob would cortainly have prevented him the taxes on the people must, of necessity, be increased? Why foment strife and discord between sections, when the section which, it is declared, calls for the white basis, cannot obtain that basis at the hands of the majority? Why provoke a contest, in This body assembled on Monday last. All the which the two sections will for a time be arrayed members from this State were in their seats, with the against each other, and then fall back to their old positions, with the relative weight and power they Nothing of importance transpired on Monday and had before, but with feelings inflamed and resentments more deeply seated? Would such a course be wise? Would it be in accordance with the wishes and expectations of the original and sincere friends of Equal Suffrage? We think not.

If we have spoken freely on this subject, we have done so because the occasion appeared to demand it at our hands. We do not mean to reflect upon any one,

We have thus repeated our opinions without reserve Chaplain. Both Houses fixed the daily hour of meet- on these important questions. Will Mr. Rayner give his? Is he for or against a Convention? He may We shall keep our readers duly advised of all the not have an opportunity of casting a direct vote upon the question in the Commons, and it is therefore It is rumored that another attempt will soon be necessary, if he would be clearly and fully understood, that he should speak out. His constituents no doubt

expect him to do so, and the Whig party of the State in general are looking with some attention to his course. We assure him that there is no "trick" or " confrivance"-no " Legislative legerdeniain" in this call which we make upon him. We know that he never resorts to such weapons, and it would therefore on the 20th November. Cotton had advanced one be unfair in us to use them against him.

NORTH CAROLINA BIBLE SOCIETY. This Society held its annual meeting in the Comnons Hall, on Monday evening the 2nd inst.

In the absence of the President and Vice President. Flour unchanged in price, and corn had slightlents, Rev. D. Lacy was called to the Chair, who ly advanced. Rice quiet-coffee firm, and sugars in explained the object of the meeting, in a few appropriate remarks. After reading of the Holy Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. B. T. Blake, the Rev. Dr. Holditch, agent of the American Bible Society. gave an eloquent and highly interesting account of the operations of that Society. Col. J. H. Wheel er submitted the following Resolution, which was unani-

monsly adopted:

Resolved, That the Bible, independent of its Divine origin, and the tendency of its Holy precepts, furnishes the best rule of action between man and his fellow-man, and an unerring standard by which to test the numerous theories of the day, for improving the condition and prospects of our race.

The Colonel enforced and explained the object of the Resolution, in a short but forcible and instructive

Rev. B. T. Blake offered the following resolution: Resolved. That the magnitude and importance of the work, in which the American Bible Society is payment, properly proven within the time prescribed by engaged, entitles it to our cordial approval and co-operation, and that we will, individually, use our influ-ence, to insure its efficiency, in diffusing the Bible hereby requested to make immediate payment. at home and abroad.

Maj. Wm. J. Clarke seconded the motion in a peech, giving a brief account of what had been done for the cause in North Carolina, during the present year, and enforcing the duty, as citizens, to furnish every person with that Book which is recommended to us, as being not only the Word of God, but the Book of the State.

Hon. James C. Dobbin, at the call of the meeting, esponded in a most appropriate and stirring speech a speech which did no less credit to his head than his heart, and added new laurels to one who has already acquired the proud reputation of being one of Carolina's most eloquent sons. The meeting then adjourned.

GRAND LODGE. We learn that the following Officers for the ensuing year, have been elected by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, at present in session in this City:

A. T. JERKINS, of Craven, Grand Master. Mr. BLACKNELL, of Rowan, Senior Warden, J. A. ROWLAND, of Robeson, Junior Warden. C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, of Raleigh, Treasurer. WM. T. BAIN, of Raleigh, Secretary.

Gov. QUITMAN. It is stated that a Federal Grand Jury in New Orleans, has indicted Gov. Quitman, of Schools. The Academy will be nest and comfortable, Mississippi, for aiding the late expedition against scriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations Cuba; and the question of power to arrest him while in the State, and equidistant from Louisburg and the Governor, and take him before the Court for trial, was Shocco Springs. being argued a few days since in New Orleans. The Southern Press, speaking of this movement, says: Mr. Thomas A. Person, Mrs. Elizabeth Branch, and oth "It would can the climax of Federal justice and South- ers, all convenient to the Academy, at the above rates. ern equality, for one Marshal of the United States to arrest the Chief Magistrate of a Southern State at its at the seat of government of Massachusetts !"

lmer's Resolutions on Slavery. We have but little doubt that these Resolutions embody Mr. Badger's present views and sentiments on this subject; but the Republic is mistaken if it supposes the people of North Carolina will either "approve" or "heartily support" the so-called "Compromise," They acquiesce in these measures-nothing more. They will not kiss the hand that smites them, nor exult over a system of policy which deprives them of every advantage in California so far as slave labor is concerned. of the Constitution.

The proceedings of the " Union Meeting" in Rockto-day. They shall appear in our next. Also, other The Trustees are determined to sustain a good School led, by the length of our Legislative proceedings, to the following very low rates:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,

Georgia have been heard from, and thus far only The Languages, Good board can be had in highly respectable families wenty Secessionists have been chosen to the Conention. The majority in favor of remaining for the resent in the Union, will be very large.

There was a report in circulation yesterday in the Capitol, that the senators and perhaps the representative from South Carolina would not attend the session, d that their legislature had passed, or was about to pass, resolutions to that effect. But we could not trace the report to any authentic source, nor could we ascertain the slightest foundation for it. It was next reported that two of the representatives of South Car- that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and ina were in Washington, but had not answered to their names on calling the roll. This branch of the report proved also erroneous; for Messrs. Burt and Holines were in their seats, and answered to their names. Neither of the senators was in his place : or it seems that Judge Butler had not arrived, and it is probable that Mr. Barnwell will not come on, as the legislature of South Carolina is now in session. and will supply the vacancy by a new election. Union of Tuesday last.

MARRIED.

In Pitt county, on the 26th November, 1850, by the Rev. Joshua Harrell, Mr. Richard J. Johnson of Edgecombe Co., to Miss Lavinia, daughter of Mr. Tammy E.

In Davie county, on the 7th ultimo, by Joseph Shine, Esq., Mr. David Daywolt to Miss Susan Cartner, all of

BIBLICAL RECORDER OFFICE

FOR SALE. N the 30th instant, I will sell at the late Residence of the Rev. Thomas Meredith, the Press and good will of the Biblical Recorder, including the type, fixtures, Printing apparatus, &c.

The Recorder, as the organ of the Baptist Denomination of this State, has been long known as a religious paper of high character and extended patronage. W. W. VASS, Adm'r. December 5, 1850.

St. MARY'S SCHOOL. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the th of June. For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

December 4th, 1850. FOR \$450.

11-5t.

8—1y.

Subscriber.

December 2nd, 1850.

LOT at Wake Forest College is for sale, con A taining two and a half Acres, moderately improved. It is the handsomest site on the Hill, and well wa-JOS. BRIDGES.

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR., IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE, And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of PARMING IMPLEMENTS, South Side of Market St. Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850.

Washington, December 6, 1850. Nothing of importance was done in Congress on yesterday. Both Houses have adjourned over to Monday, the 9th.

Telegraphed for the Standard.

New York, December 6th, 1850.

LATEST PROM EUROPE. The Steamer Arctic ar-

rived at this place last night, having left Liverpoof

eighth of a penny, caused by the news of frost in the

cotton-growing regions. Sales for three days preceding the sailing of Steamer, 18,000 bales. Fair Or-leans 81d., fair Mobile 71d.

Naval Stores, with the exception of rosin, were

The Protestant excitement against the Pope con-

tinues in England, and riots are anticipated.

NOTICE.

Important Sale in Johnston County

THE Subscriber having, at November Sessions, A. D. 1850, of Johnston Court, qualified as Administrator of James Tomlinson, deceased; hereby give notice to all persons having debts, claims or demands, against the said James Tomlinson, dec'd., to present them to him for law; otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all those indebted to said Intestate are

Notice is also hereby given, that the Subscriber will, on Thursday, the 19th of December next, and from day to day, until the sale is closed, offer for sale at the late residence of his Intestate, under an order of said Court, the following Negro Slaves: Anderson, aged fifty odd years; Nancy, his wife, still older; Jincy, still older; David, some 25 or 30 years old, (these Negroes have been recently purchased by my Intestate for the purpose of selling again,) and also the following personal and perishable property, to wit:

Some 30 Bales of Cotton, if it can be ginned in time; 200 Barrels of Corn and a large lot of Fodder, a new road Waggon, some 10 or 12 Horses and Mules, one first rate Saddle Horse, some fifty Head of Fat Hogs, and a number of out Hogs, all Stock of Cattle, one good voke of Oxen, one Carriage, all the Household furniture and farming utensils, and many other things unnecessary to mention. Said sale on nine months credit, and Bond with sp-

proved security will be required from the purchasers. B. H. TOMLINSON, Admin'r. November 29th, 1850,

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY. FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence or Monday the 6th of January next, under the charge Mr. Edwin L. Barrett, a gentleman eminently quali fied to instruct in all the branches taught in preparatory situated about 200 yards from the residence of the sub-

Board can be had with the subscriber, at \$6,50 per nonth. and also in the families of Mr. Joseph J. Jones,

Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every attention will be paid, both to the morals and literary pursuits of the students; and owing to the healthiness seat of government, when another Federal Marshal of the situation, the purity of the water, and the moralihad found it impracticable to arrest a runaway negro ty of the neighborhood, the public and particularly those iving in the lower country, would do well to give this institution a trial.

TUITION PER SESSION. The Washington Republic copies and endorses Mr | For the Languages, and higher English branches, \$15 Lower English branches.

Address the Subscriber, Louisburg, N. C. WM. J. BRANCH. December 1st, 1850.

Register and Spirit of the Age copy 4 times, weekly.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY. GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS School will be opened for the reception of pupils on the first Monday in February, 1851. This Academy is located 9 miles West of Oxford, in a neighborhood proverbially healthy, and the Pupils will and which then compromises over a plain guarantee have every facility to attend divine worship, as there is both a Baptist and Presbyterian Church within a mile

of the Academy.

The Trustees have secured the services of Mr. Jesse The proceedings of the "Union Meeting" in tock-ingham county have been unavoidably crowded out Teacher, and well qualified to prepare boys for College. communications and articles, which we are compel- in the neighborhood, (all of them having children of their own to educate) and have therefore put tuition at

English Grammar and Geography, - -GEORGIA ELECTION. Eighty-five Counties in The higher Branches of English,

for \$5 per month. Any information with regard to the School may be had by addressing Lewis P. Allen, Tar River, P. O., Granville co., N. C. December 1st, 1850.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County. Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.

Adaline Jones, vs Daniel Jones-Petition for Divorce. T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the

November 30, 1850. Legislative Notice.

A. B. COX, C. S. C.

second Monday in September A. D., 1850.

OTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, now in session, for the passage of an Act to empower and authorize James A. Turner, late Sheriff of Johnston County, to collect Taxes due in said County for the vears 1846, '47, and '48. December 4, 1850.

Builder's Companion. CONTAINING the Elemen's of Building, Surveying. and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. JOHN C. PALMER'S

DAGUERREAN GALLERY, N his finely furnished Room warrants the Likeness perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Pal-

mer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store. Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850-

To Invalida. A T Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeirs, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarranta, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines

in uso. November 21

Colds, Colds. HOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Willes Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD. December 4, 1850.

Notice. A PPLICATION will be made to the present Legiscommunication to be opened between Bogue Inlet, Bear Inlet, and Inshore Creek, in the County of Orislow.

December 4, 1850.